

CARNEGIE TRUST
METHODS REVEALED

"Forbearance Loans" Turn Out
To Be Juggling of Drafts to
Help Weak Allies.

CLARK WILLIAMS MENTIONED

Former Superintendent of Bank-
ing Refuses to Discuss
Story of Deals with
Cummins.

Further revelations were made yesterday of the methods by which the Carnegie Trust Company was used to support weak concerns embraced in the so-called Cummins syndicate, that were constantly in need of money. When one of these companies was in need of money, it was learned, it would make a draft on some firm or individual in a city some distance from New York, and this draft would be placed with the Carnegie company for collection, and the amount of the draft placed to the account of the company making the draft.

The draft would pass through the hands of an officer of the trust company in the routine course of the banking business, and he would take it in and put it on the desk of one of the members of the executive committee, where it would remain until the needy company got the money together to meet the draft. These transactions were characterized yesterday as "forbearance loans," and it was said that neither the other members of the executive committee, the remaining members of the board of directors nor the State Banking Department was informed of them.

One of these drafts is said to have escaped the usual course by an oversight and to have been sent to the man on whom it was drawn. He did not know why a draft should be made on him and returned it unpaid. Having gone through the regular banking course and appearing on the books of the trust company, some disposition had to be made of it, and it was carried as a loan to the drawer, B. E. O'Neill, of Idaho.

This transaction appears as a time loan for \$5,160.82 made on December 16, 1910, to B. E. O'Neill, and due December 27, 1910. It is guaranteed by William J. Cummins, Martin J. Condon, Joseph B. Reichmann and Charles A. Moore, Jr.

It was said yesterday that from \$100,000 to \$200,000 of the money of the Carnegie Trust Company was kept in constant use in this manner.

Syndicate's Lawyer in Despair.

William Nelson Cromwell, who has been trying to straighten out the affairs of the Cummins syndicate for the benefit of the creditors, threw up his hands yesterday. Mr. Cromwell had made valiant efforts to bring the creditors together in an amicable agreement for the joint management of all the syndicate's affairs and until a few days ago expected a successful end to his work.

It was acknowledged yesterday, however, that the disturbance raised by the letter of Governor Dix to Mr. Whitman and the continued talk of the indictment of some of those concerned in the failure of the Carnegie Trust Company had made it impossible to get up any kind of confidence in the syndicate. The natural course of events would not be sought to be impeded, it was said, and in a short time all the concerns would probably be declared bankrupt.

The Banking Department is suing Cummins and Reichmann for a loan made by the Northern Bank of New York. This suit is brought by Rollins & Rollins in the name of Louis Kaloedkin, a clerk in the employ of the law firm. Judgment was obtained by default in the Supreme Court yesterday against Joseph B. Reichmann and Martin J. Condon for \$25,331.22 in favor of James S. Watson on four notes made on August 25, 1910, by Condon, Reichmann, Charles A. Moore, Jr., and William J. Cummins to the Hungarian-American Bank and transferred to Watson.

William Ferguson, managing clerk for Crocker, Lewis & Wickes, of which firm Liston L. Lewis, counsel for the Carnegie Trust Company, and a member of the board of directors and the executive committee of the Carnegie company, is a member, explained yesterday the loan of \$250,000 secured by stock and bonds in Robin enterprises, carried on the books of the Carnegie company in Ferguson's name under date of December 25, two days after Robin's bank had failed. The loan was originally made by Robin on three notes, dated in June, July and August, 1910.

Denies Ever Meeting Robin.

"I never spoke to Robin in my life," said Ferguson. "I never had a business transaction with him in my life. About three days before the failure of the Carnegie Trust Company I was going from luncheon to the office of Keener & Lewis and Mr. Lewis called me into his office and said that he wanted me to come down to the office of the Carnegie Trust Company with him.

"He took me to the president's room and we found there Howell, the president, Reichmann and Cummins. Mr. Lewis stayed and they all talked to me at once, so that I could not say which one made the proposition to me. They told me that there was a run on the bank and said that they wanted me to sign a note. They showed me the banking law, and told me that the State Banking Department knew about the transaction and had said that it was all right.

"I did not know whether the note was for 50 cents or a thousand dollars. I was absolutely in Lewis's power. The firm of Keener & Lewis was about to be dissolved, and Mr. Lewis had promised to take me over with him to his new firm. They told me that the note would be secured by notes and securities of Robin. I never got a penny for the transaction.

Continued on third page.

MARSHALL FIELD ESTATE

Plan to Turn Business Over to
Employees to End Trusteeship.

Chicago, March 11.—A plan that will do away eventually, it is said, with the fifty-year trusteeship of the estate of Marshall Field, valued at more than \$100,000,000, was announced to-night. A co-operative and copartnership plan whereby department heads will become joint owners of the business controlled by the estate will cause the business to pass from the control of the heirs of Marshall Field into the hands of men now employed by the company. The participation will not extend to personal property and outside real estate.

The estate is now held in trust for the two grandsons of Mr. Field. They are being educated in England under the direction of their mother, Mrs. Malvina Drummond, who is now in this country.

Twenty-five department heads will receive an allotment of stock at once, it is said. The arrangement ultimately will be extended to others. Some will purchase stock outright and others will take a certain number of shares and be permitted to pay for them in the future out of their profits from the business.

"SET 'EM UP"—\$25 FINE

Missouri Anti-Treating Bill Is
Passed by the House.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Jefferson City, Mo., March 11.—The anti-treating bill passed the House this afternoon by a vote of 82 to 17. If the Senate should concur in this action and the Governor sign the bill, it will be unlawful to invite a friend to partake of a cooling or invigorating libation in a third parlor.

The bill applies only to treating in places where liquor is sold. It will not bar a person from "setting them up" in his own home. The bill specifies, "the practice of treating in saloons or other places where intoxicating liquors are sold at retail in this state is hereby declared a misdemeanor, and every person convicted thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$25."

NEEDN'T KEEP WIFE'S FOLKS

Pittsburg Judge Utters Maxims
for Married Men.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, March 11.—"If a man takes care of his wife and children he is doing all that is required of him under the law."

"A man does not have to keep his wife's relations."

"Men learn by experience that there is no use quarrelling with a woman."

"Never reply to the taunts of an angry woman. flee from her, and do not begrudge her the last word, for she will have it, anyway."

These five maxims were uttered by Common Pleas Judge John D. Shafer in bringing to a close the case of Robert Fairfax in the wife desertion hearings to-day. He refused to consider the case of the Fairfax family a hopeless one, and advised the husband to go home and try it again.

SNOWSLIDE KILLS THIRTY

Miners Caught by Avalanche in
Minnesota Ore Pit.

Virginia, Minn., March 11.—Over five hundred thousand tons of iron ore, rock, earth, ice and snow slid down to-night, on thirty track layers working in the Norman Open Pit Mine. Four others escaped death, but three of these are in a hospital suffering from injuries that may prove fatal.

The place that was an open pit is now almost a plain of rock, ore and earth, with here and there parts of a body in sight.

An army of men with shovels are working desperately to recover the bodies. All the men caught in the slide were Finns and Austrians. Many left large families.

FALLS FROM FIRE ESCAPE

Bookkeeper, Locked in Building,
Dies in Hospital.

Alfred Teller, a bookkeeper, living at No. 52 East 131st street, died last night in the Hudson Street Hospital from a fractured skull. He was injured in an unusual accident at his place of employment, at No. 43 Leonard street.

Teller remained after the other employees yesterday afternoon to straighten out his books. When he started home he found that the front door had been locked and that he could not get out. He went out on the second floor fire escape and started to slide into place the extension ladder intended to span the space to the ground. As the top of the ladder swung outward he struggled to prevent it from falling. He lost his balance and fell to the street, striking on his head.

BABY SURPRISES PATROLMAN

Woman Had Placed It in Charge of
Small Boy at Grand Central Station.

Patrolman McCoy, while standing outside the Lexington avenue entrance of the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon, was surprised to find a month-old baby in his arms. Looking down, he saw a small boy at his elbow, whose face showed signs of relief. "Take it," said the boy. "I don't no nurse girl."

At the East 51st street station house the said boy's name was Joseph Sorandak, his home No. 28 Vesey street and his age eleven years. About 10 o'clock in the morning, declared a woman had given him, he came to hold in the Grand Central station while she went to buy a ticket. She didn't come back.

When the ambulance from Bellevue Hospital came to take the little girl away a sudden sense of responsibility filled the boy. "Will they take good care of her?" he asked. He was told they would. "See, I'm glad of that," he said, as he clammed the door behind him.

DIES FROM LOCKJAW—NO WOUNDS

Newton, N. J., March 11 (Special).—Tetanus, the source of which is traced by physicians in charge of her case, yesterday, caused the death of Mrs. Clifford Day, wife of the assistant superintendent of the Andover section of the Lackawanna cut-off. She was twenty-two years old. The only theory the doctors can offer is that while preparing vegetables she might have infected some scratch on her finger so slight as to escape her attention.

ONE DEAD; MANY HURT
IN BIG OIL BLAZE

River Fireswept When Burning
Fluid Is Hurdled Broadcast in
Can Explosions.

WILLIAMSBURG IMPERILED

Engineer on Tugboat, Trapped
by Flames at Pratt Works, Is
Roasted Alive Before Help
Can Reach Him.

One of the most spectacular fires that has visited Brooklyn in many years destroyed yesterday the immense oil plant of the Pratt Oil Works, fronting on the East River and running from North 11th street to North 13th street, Williamsburg.

One life was lost, while dozens of persons had narrow escapes with their lives, so quick did the fire spread. The victim was Edward Brown, the engineer of the oil company's tugboat Protector, who was aboard the boat, which was hemmed in by the flames when the river was all afire from the burning oil.

The blaze started in the canning department, which is at the extreme land end of the huge plant, at the end of North 12th street and extends to North 13th street. It was a tall structure, of corrugated iron and brick, and connected with a long pier stretched far out into the East River.

The flames were discovered by a watchman shortly before 6 o'clock as he was making his rounds and had opened a door leading into the canning department. The draft caused by the open door spread the flames around the entire room, which was filled with oil of a combustible character, and before the watchman could sound an alarm the entire floor was ablaze.

An alarm was sounded from the company's inside box, which brought a fire brigade composed of the men employed in and around the yard, but before they could stretch a line of hose the flames burst through the sides of the building, lighting up the entire waterfront.

Flames Spread Rapidly.

Four alarms brought out many firemen. The flames soon communicated to the adjoining piers and to several lighters filled with oil, which were docked alongside the burning wharf. Great care was maintained by the firemen in fighting the fire, as the canned oil exploded, throwing the burning oil in all directions.

One of the thrilling incidents of the fire was the narrow escape of Deputy Chief Lally and several of the men of Engine Companies 121 and 131. Lally was standing near a shed, directing the men, when a thirty gallon tank exploded, knocking him down and covering him with a sheet of flames. All were also thrown off their feet and cut and bruised by flying pieces of metal, and for a time it looked as though Lally and the others would perish in the fierce heat.

At this critical moment, however, firemen from the fireboat Boody, which was alongside the pier, rushed to the rescue and pulled the helpless men from the shed. Lally was badly burned and cut, but insisted upon going back to his post. He and George O'Connor, of Engine 121; Henry Krebs, of Engine 131, and Lieutenant Savage, of Engine 121, were treated by an ambulance surgeon.

The tug Protector sank at the pier during the height of the fire, and the fireboat Abram S. Hewitt took fire, but was saved by Standard Oil tugs.

Thousands of cases of paraffine candles on the pier melted, and caused the firemen to slip and flounder on the slippery surface. The efforts of the firemen were directed toward driving the flames to the end of the pier.

The fire burned fiercely, emitting great clouds of thick black smoke, which hung like a pall over the entire lower section of Williamsburg and the lower East Side of Manhattan.

Among the many tugs near by that could not be released in time to escape the flames was the Protector, which was moored at the bulkhead between North 11th and 12th streets. The boat had been made fast only a short time before the fire was discovered. The captain, Andrew Bull, was still aboard the boat, as were Stephen Bray, the fireman; Samuel Samuelson, the cook, and the engineer, Brown. When the captain saw the flames in the river being brought by the suction of the tide against the boat and realized there was no chance of saving it he yelled to the crew to jump for their lives.

Trapped in Engine Room.

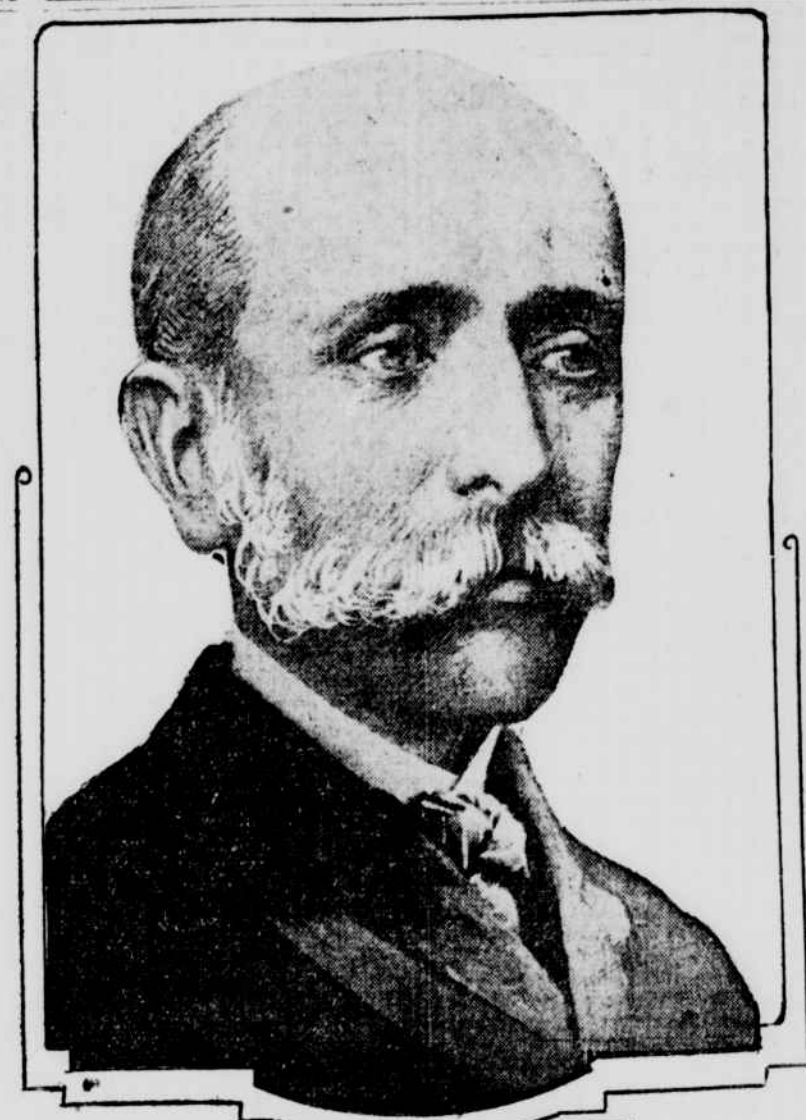
All responded save Brown, who was last seen going down into the boiler room to bank the fires, when the flames spread over the boat from the stem to the stern, and before assistance could reach the burning boat Brown was trapped in the engine room and roasted alive.

Every effort had been made by the fellow members of the crew to save the imperiled engineer, but the flames made such quick headway that the rescuers were compelled to run for their own lives, leaving the engineer to perish.

The firemen, when they arrived, concentrated their efforts to save the large oil tanks situated a short distance from the burning building, as the canning department was then doomed. Had the fire spread to the tanks it might have blown a large part of Williamsburg off the map. The oil from all the tanks and stills near the river side was drawn off in underground pipes to oil refineries in Greenpoint and Long Island City. The fire burned so fiercely and the smoke was so dense and suffocating that many firemen keeled over and were helped out of the danger zone until they revived. Many were so badly affected by the smoke that the assistance of several ambulance surgeons who were present was required.

More than twenty thousand persons were attracted to the scene and the immense crowd of spectators were kept by the police at a distance from the blaze because of the fear that there might be an explosion of one of the large oil tanks.

Continued on second page.



JOSE YVES LIMANTOUR.
Mexico's Finance Minister, who seeks to put situation as he sees it before American people.

MADERO'S AMERICAN
LEGION WIPED OUT

Sole Survivor Tells Thrilling
Story of Battle at Casas
Grandes.

NEW YORKER AMONG KILLED

Madero's Brother and Garibaldi's Grandson Also Fell—
Desperate Fight with
Federal Troops.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., March 11.—Every man in the Madero American Legion was either killed or taken prisoner, save himself, in the battle of Casas Grandes on Monday, according to Roy Kelly, who arrived here, battered, bleeding and almost starved, late this afternoon. Kelly was a member of the legion. Among those he says he knows to have been killed were Raoul Madero, brother of Francisco I. Madero; R. F. Harrington, captain of the American Legion, a soldier of fortune and a former resident of New York City; Giuseppe Garibaldi, ranking major and member of the staff, a grandson of Garibaldi, Italy's liberator; John Greer, former deputy sheriff at Lincoln, Mo.; Lieutenant A. Valencia, of El Paso; L. Gutierrez de Tena, Mexican socialist and formerly judge at Guerrero, late of Los Angeles; Captain F. J. Casavantes, an engineer from Guerrero; George Moore and Sergeant Heath Bedwell.

Kelly is a native of Smithport, Penn., and has been a scout in the Philippines for the United States army.

"Reaching Casas Grandes in our march south toward Chihuahua," he said, "we camped near the town on Sunday night, and the American Legion and a number of Mexican troops went in to take the place, as there was only a small federal command stationed there. Madero and his main command marched on south and did not enter the town with us. We slipped into the town under cover of darkness and took a position in an old house, ready to rush the garrison at daybreak, but for some reason the battle opened about 4 o'clock and we fought in the dark. R. F. Harrington and his command were near in a smaller house. From the awful fire we knew that they had a machine gun and a three-pounder. At daybreak we saw that the machine gun was on the church and that a cannon was on the ground in the street. When light came hell broke loose."

"The three-pounder began to play havoc with the roof of the house and the machine gun fanned the front of the house. We started through the back door and began to run for cover. I saw all but five fall in front of me. What was left of us got to cover after a run of about a mile to the river. Harrington and his four men were killed."

"When we were making the run for the river, young Madero and Garibaldi were running just ahead of me. I saw them tumble over almost at the same time, and I had to jump over their bodies. The Italian lay on his back, with blood coming from his mouth. Madero fell in a knot. I am sure both were killed. Johnny Greer was shot in the first part of the fight, and lay on the floor of the adobe with a hole in his breast. Sergeant Heath—I don't know where he came from—had been killed at the beginning.

"Lieutenant Valencia was also shot early in the fight. Captain Casavantes had been killed running from one adobe to the other. Young Madero ran into the adobe toward the end of the fight, and cried, 'Good God! Poor Delara has been killed!'

"It was about 10 o'clock when we quit the adobe. We were getting all the worst of it, of course, but we saw more soldiers coming into town from our rear. We knew that Cuellar was coming with his federal reinforcements from Juarez, but we got out before his men got in shooting distance of us.

"Many Americans and Mexicans alike, when they ran from the house in the face of the cannon fire, struck in the barbed wire fences and were shot there. When we got into the river I took to the hills and made for El Paso."

According to Kelly's story, Madero had mobilized his forces at San Diego, six miles south of Casas Grandes, which is defended by 400 Federals and 200 volunteers, under General Cuellar. Madero expects to be joined by Orozco to-morrow. This will give him a force superior in numbers to the Federals.

BRAIN PIERCED; LIVED LONG

Case of Boy Dead in Yonkers
Puzzled Hospital Surgeons.

After living with a bullet pierced brain for forty days, John Farley, fourteen years old, of No. 537 South Fifth avenue, Mount Vernon, died in St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, yesterday. The case was regarded as extraordinary by doctors and the boy's condition was closely watched.

Young Farley was stealing a ride on a trolley car on January 31. He fell, and in landing in the roadway a shotgun he was carrying went off. A bullet entered his head and he was hurried to the hospital. Dr. John Ferdinand and Dr. David John operated on the boy, finding that the bullet had penetrated the brain and had lodged in the back of the head.

The surgeons did not think the patient could live more than a few days, and were amazed when he kept improving steadily. There was a change for the worse last Monday, and until his death the boy was in a semi-conscious state.

EARTH SLIDE AT GATUN DAM

Three Workmen Killed and Several Injured.

Colon, March 11.—There was a big slide of earth at the north end of the Gatun lock of the Panama Canal last night. The mass buried a steam shovel and caught a gang of workmen, killing two Spaniards and an Italian and injuring several others.

SEVEN ARRESTED IN STORES

One Woman Detective Gets Six
Alleged Shoplifters.

Seven persons were arrested by department store detectives in the shopping districts on charges of shoplifting yesterday. Mrs. Anna McCormick, a detective for a Sixth avenue department store, made the arrest of six of the number. She said she saw Mrs. Catherine Kinland, of No. 262 Seventh avenue, and Mrs. Maria Cabot, of the same address, helping themselves to articles on counters and arrested them. Mrs. Cabot carried a baby in her arms, and the detective said she found that the two had used the skirts of the child's dress to conceal several handkerchiefs, lace collars and other materials in addition to the articles which, she said, they secreted about themselves. They were locked up in the new West 20th street station on charges of petty larceny.

Mrs. McCormick arrested three sisters a little later, and toward evening she captured Sarah Jane Fell, who said she was a stewardess on the steamship Mauretania.

Miss Helen Holmes, a nurse, who said she lived at No. 1272 West End avenue, was arrested in a Fifth avenue department store, charged with taking \$23 worth of articles. She admitted stealing afterward to John Larkin, the detective for the store, that the name she gave was fictitious. She was held on a charge of petty larceny at the West 30th street station.

WILL GET A BARBER, ANYHOW

Democrats at Albany Can't Agree on
Senator, but Grab Tonsorial Job.

Albany, March 11.—Robert Kuhne, the Capitol barber, must go. Kuhne lays claim to the distinction of having saved a President, seven Governors and innumerable state officers, Senators and Assemblymen during his period of occupancy of the shop back of the Senate chamber, which he has had rent free for nearly a score of years.

A change of administration in the state Department of Public Buildings is given as the reason for the change. A Democrat will get the shop.

STUDENT RUNS AUTO; FOUR HURT

Myron Hobel, student in an automobile school, went out in a machine with an instructor yesterday. He was at the wheel. There are some of the things that happened. At 133d street and Broadway the machine bucked and ran down three men and a child. The left rear wheel came off and hit the little girl, she was bruised. The three men were struck and bruised and one of them had his big toe broken. The J. Hood Wright Hospital now shelters them. The little girl went home and told her mamma. Hobel stayed in a cell in the West 133d street police station for the night. On the police blotter he was charged with operating an automobile without a license.

DEWEY'S "BRUT-CUVEE" CHAMPAGNE
The Wine for those who Know Wine.
H. T. Dewey & Sons, Co., 138 Fulton St., N.Y.
Advt.

DIAZ DECLARES WAR
OF EXTERMINATION

Determined to Crush Rebellion, He Suspends
Constitutional Guarantees of Personal Liberty.

MAKES OUTLAWS OF INSURGENTS

Decree Provides That Those Committing Depredations
Shall Be Shot on Sight or Summarily Tried—
American and All Other Foreign Ad-
venturers Included.

[From a Special Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Mexico City, March 11.—Governmental measures of extreme rigor were taken to-day against the rebels by the Permanent Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, which announced the withdrawal of the constitutional guarantee of trial from all persons who interfere with railway and telegraphic communication or commit outrages on the property and persons of loyal and law-abiding citizens.

The proclamation will insure the summary execution of all captured rebels. American and other foreign adventurers who are aiding to maintain a guerilla warfare against the government in the north are included in the operation of the proclamation. It virtually means that hereafter no prisoners will be taken by the Federals.

This action, following the mobilization of United States troops on the frontier, has created a distinctly satisfactory impression on Mexicans and foreigners alike, who have viewed with irritation the prolongation of a futile rebellion. The opinion is that, with the patrolling of the frontier by United States troops, by which President Taft gives tacit notice to malcontents that they need expect no sentimental or material aid from the United States government, and the banning of the rebels by the Mexican Permanent Commission to-day, the rebellion must speedily collapse.

American Filibusters Blamed.

It seems to be well established that the destruction of railway property was adopted as a part of the rebels' plan of campaign on the advice of American filibusters, whose expectation was that by interrupting communication by rail, to the consequent injury of various interests financed by American and other foreign capital and jeopardizing the safety of travellers from abroad, the United States and Mexican governments would become embroiled, to the resultant advantage of the revolutionists. The effect, however, will be opposite to that anticipated.

It must now be plain to the rebels that they can look for neither aid nor comfort from the United States. With the sources of supplies north of the Rio Grande cut off, with certain death awaiting them if captured; with no cohesive and harmonious military organization; with leaders at odds, and the withdrawal of sympathy by citizens who have grown tired of being compelled to feed them and provide enforced loans of money, nothing can be fairly foreseen except disaster to the Maderist cause.

Business conditions in the North have been so gravely disturbed by the insurrection that substantial citizens are heartily out of conceit with the rebels and their propaganda. The most desperate of the rebels are expected soon to take to the mountains, and there make a final stand, as the Boers did against the British. It will, however, be only a question of time when they will be hunted down.

Changes in Government Expected.

It is generally believed and hoped that the return to Mexico of Señor Limantour will be followed by certain changes in the Cabinet and state governments. It has been assumed that Limantour and others of the President's advisers have decided that Ramon Corral, whose health is unfavorable, should resign the Vice-Presidency. Influential Americans here are eager that Limantour should accept that office, and thus place himself in line for succession to the Presidency. It is doubtful, however, if Limantour will agree to this. Others believe that a candidate satisfactory to the masses would be General Bernardo Reyes, providing he could be led to pursue conservative policies.

Reports of President Diaz's ill health and possible resignation are wholly unfounded. He is frequently seen in the streets and at private and public functions. He goes about unguarded, save by an aid.

Business conditions are somewhat depressed, but not to any alarming extent. There seems to be no apprehension on the part of Mexicans of American intervention. Those who have substantial interests at stake declare that order and stable governmental conditions must be maintained at all hazards, and hail the interest taken by the United States government in Mexican affairs as a healthful indication, presaging a speedy restoration of normal conditions.

It may fairly be said that the situation is much better than a week ago. The rebellion has never seriously menaced the government.

[By The Associated Press.]

Mexico City, March 11.—Thoroughly aroused by the spread of brigandage and vandalism incident to the revolution led by Francisco I. Madero, and determined to protect property, the Mexican government the coming week will begin to wage against the lawless element a pitiless war of extermination.

Revising a provision of the Mexican constitution, one not used for fifteen years, and acting under its authorization, the government will set aside for six months certain personal guarantees. Those detected in the acts of highway robbery, of raiding a village or farm, or train wrecking, or cutting telegraph or telephone wires, or even of removing a spike from a railroad track or throwing a stone at a train will be summarily shot by those making the arrest.

In its application this law will fit the foreigner as it will the native. In the ranks of the rebels there are numerous Americans and a few of other nationalities. Should any of these soldiers of fortune be captured while blowing up a bridge, or even pulling a spike, they will not be entitled, under this clause of the Constitution, to any more mercy than is accorded to the Mexican revolutionists.

To-day the bill providing for this drastic measure was sent to the Permanent Commission of the Federal Congress. It was signed by Miguel Macedo, Sub-Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and clearly states that its enactment is the wish of President Diaz.

That the measure did not immediately become a law is due solely to official form. The Permanent Commission is a body with power to act when Congress is not in session. The members of the commission unanimously approved the measure, but, according to the law, it is necessary that the bill come up for a second reading. It was referred to a sub-committee, and this sub-committee was instructed to report it to the commission on Monday at a special session. It then will be favorably acted on, it seems certain.

Decision Reached by Diaz.

The decision to ask for the "suspension of personal guarantees" provided for by the constitution was reached by the President in conference with the members of the Cabinet. This provision of the constitution is calculated to permit the federal government to put into effect at times of extraordinary conditions a form of government approaching that of martial law. Under the constitution the government may go further and declare martial law. The provision invoked does not abrogate the powers of the civil authorities, but it does deny, in cases of certain crimes, the right of formal trial to the accused.

Possibly the nearest approach to this provision of the Mexican constitution found in the Constitution of the United States is that which permits, under certain conditions, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

An explanatory note, also signed by Mr. Macedo, accompanied the measure. The Sub-Secretary reviews the growth of the railroad systems of the republic, and calls attention to the part they have played in the development of the country. Since the beginning of the revolution on November 20, 1910, the note says, the lawless element has destroyed in various parts of the republic railroad as well as other property, has endangered the lives of individuals and produced such a state of affairs that the President holds it advisable for the government to avail itself of its constitutional right to suspend certain personal guarantees.

Recourse to Drastic Measures.

An analogous condition prevails, according to this note, in the manner in which telephone and telegraph wires and power transmission lines have been cut. Attention is called to the importance of the lines carrying electricity supplying light and power to many of the country's large cities, and the note says that the criminal element has at various times interfered seriously with them and with the telephone and telegraph lines.

The growing prevalence of highway robbery, pillage and the raiding of villages and plantations is discussed, and assurance is given that the President wishes the measure adopted to provide drastic means to deal with those who commit these offences also.

In this note Mr. Macedo indirectly quotes President Diaz as saying that he profoundly regrets the necessity of resorting to measures so extreme. The conditions now, however, are such that he deems the safeguarding of property of such great importance that it justifies recourse to the extreme provisions of the constitution.

May Shoot Offenders.

Under the measure it is provided that where the offender is arrested in the act the men making the arrest shall need no other proof than the fact of the offence to shoot him.

In cases where the evidence of guilt is not so apparent the accused shall have eight days for trial. This trial shall be verbal, conducted by the officers making the arrest. The first seven days shall be